

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1806.

[No. 1729.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday, WILL BE SOLD, AT THE VENDUE STORE, Corner of Prince and Water streets, A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day. ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

FOR BOSTON, OR OTHER EASTERN PORT, The Schooner SUCCESS,

Burthen 650 barrels; in perfect order for a cargo, which will be received at moderate freight. Please apply to the Captain on board or to the subscriber.

JOHN G. LADD.

Wanted Immediately.

TWENTY stout, able bodied labourers, to be hired by the month, to work on the road between Alexandria and Washington.

Apply to Andrew Scholfield.

Just Received,

By the schooner Betsy, and FOR SALE.

15,000 lbs. COFFEE, 50 barrels and tierces of SUGAR, and 6 tons of LOGWOOD.

E. JANNEY.

I wish to Rent,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, On the west side of Fairfax street, nearly opposite to Rickett and Newton's. It will accommodate a family, and a flour and grocery store. There is a shed sufficient to hold 4,000 bbls. flour.

Apply to the Printer.

Wanted to Purchase,

NEW ACRES of LAND, on the north end of the town, to bind on the river or better so.

Apply to the Printer.

WANTED,

In a Wholesale Store, A YOUTH about 15 years old, of respectable connections, and possessing an active and pleasant disposition.

Enquire of the Printer.

Wants a Situation in Business,

A YOUNG MAN, of respectable connections, who wishes a good hand. For further particulars Enquire of the Printer.

FOR SALE,

A middle-aged Negro Woman. Apply to the Printer.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A NEGRO MAN, steady and honest, and accustomed to horses.

Apply to the Printer.

FOR SALE,

A STOUT able bodied NEGRO MAN, about 26 or 27 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

Fresh Teas,

Of a superior quality, in small lead casks, and by the pound.

Just received and for Sale, by TUNIS CRAVEN.

FOR SALE,

A YOUNG, strong, and hearty NEGRO WOMAN, with a Female Child at her breast. She is honest and sober, an excellent washer and ironer, a good cook, and extremely handy about a house, and lively and industrious about any kind of work, is a good spinster, but has an impudent tongue; for which fault she is to be sold. She is not to be disposed of at a distance unless she consents thereto.

Enquire of the Printer.

PRINTING,

in its various branches, handsomely executed at this Office.

For Sale, Freight or Charter, The substantial and fast sailing Ship LEONIDAS,



Carries about five hundred hogsheads, not two years old, now ready to receive a cargo. For terms apply to Captain R. McKenzie, at Gadsby's Hotel, or to James Patton.

October 2.

A MILLER WANTED.

One who can come well recommended will find employment by applying to the subscriber in Alexandria. E. JANNEY.

9th mo. 22da, 1806.

Now Landing,

From the Schooner MARIA ANTONETTE, at Foxell's wharf.

34 barrels PORK

40 do. Beef

37 hds. Jamaica

20 do. St. Croix

10 do. New-England

10 pipes Holland

1 do. American

1 do. Cogniac Brandy

20 boxes Mould Candles

AND ON HAND,

9 pipes Cogniac Brandy

London Particular

London Market

FOR SALE, by

Wadsworth & Butler,

Union, between King and Prince-street.

August 25.

FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated for a dry or wet goods store. The rent moderate. Apply to

William Hodgson.

Sept. 25.

13 hds. SUGAR of good quality,

53 hds. do. do.

5 pipes 4th proof Brandy

4 qr. casks Sherry Wine of excellent

11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.

Boxes of Cotton Cards

Boxes of Licorice Root and Sago

Barrels of Clove, and Herbs Grass Seed

And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather.

For Sale by

Benjamin Shreve, jun.

July 25.

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the patentee next door below Mr. Alexander McKenzie's, lower end of Prince street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining and thereby destroying the ease designed in construction of the article.

July 8 RICHARD HORWELL.

Runaway Negro.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, early in July, a negroman named GRESHAM.

He is about 36 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches or 6 feet high, of a tawny complexion, has a scar on one of his jaws or side of his face forming a half-circle; I think it is on the right, but am not positive. He is a slim made fellow, with a bushy head, and when spoken to has a scary and down look. When he went away he had a green round coat, buff colored breeches, with homespun clothing, and has never been accustomed to any work but in the crop or field. I have understood he has crossed the Potomac about Britain's Bay, over into Maryland. I expect he has procured a pass and will endeavor to appear as a freeman.

All masters of vessels and others are forewarned from harboring or carrying him away under the penalty of the law.

I will give Twenty Dollars reward if taken in Maryland, or Fifteen if taken in the Northern Neck, so that I get him again.

George Christopher.

Westmoreland County, Vir.

14th September. } 20 dft

PRINTING, in its various branches,

handsomely executed at this Office.

Sale at Auction.

On MONDAY, the third day of November, will be sold, at public auction, at the house of his Britannic majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States, in the city of Washington, all his

Household & Kitchen Furniture,

CONSISTING OF

ELEGANT mahogany Bedsteads, Chairs,

Tables, Sofas, elegant Brussen's Carpet-

ing, a great deal of which is new, Curtains,

Beds, Mattresses and Bed Furniture, all finished

in the newest fashion, some elegant Bath

Stoves, two English Cast-irons, with Harness

for four horses, finished in the newest fashion,

and other articles of Sadlery—Also, a quantity

of elegant cut and plain Glass, a large

quantity of empty Bottles, and Stone Bottles,

Garden Utensils of all kinds, and, eventually,

several dozen of English Brown Sugar, Ale,

and Wines of different sorts, and liquors.

The sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the

forenoon, if it, if not the next day, and

to continue four days to any till all is sold.

Terms made known at time and place of sale.

October 18.

Cheese, &c.

Fast received and for Sale,

1000 Cakes Cheese, of superior quality.

100 barrels Meringues.

30 barrels New-England Rum.

42 quarter-casks Malaga Wine.

5 hogsheads West India Rum.

And on hand,

A tolerable assortment of Groceries,

and Flour for family use.

Douglas & Madden &c.

October 11.

800 WT. OF BAR-LEAD,

JUST COME TO HAND.

And for sale by

A. Linto.

October 19.

District of Columbia To wit:

WHEREAS SAMUEL CROSS hath,

by his petition in writing, applied to

the Hon. Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant

judges of the district court of the district of

Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the

act of Congress, for the relief of insolvent debtors

within the district aforesaid, and has stated

therein that he is in actual confinement in the

jail of Alexandria county, at the suit of Sam-

uel Cross, and being unable to discharge

the said claim with others against him, has

offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors,

all his property, real, personal or mixed.

Notice is therefore given, to the creditors of

the said SAMUEL CROSS, that on SATUR-

DAY, the 18th of October instant, between

the hours of nine and twelve o'clock in the

forenoon of the same day, at the court-house

in Alexandria, the oath of an insolvent debtor

will be administered to the said Sam. Cross,

and a Trustee, appointed agreeably to the said

act of congress, unless cause be then and there

shown to the contrary.

By order of the Honorable Nicholas Fitz-

hugh, Assistant Judge of the district court, of

the District of Columbia, this 13th day of Oc-

tober, 1806.

G. DENEALE, c. c.

October 12.

District of Columbia To wit:

WHEREAS William Wiggins hath,

by his petition in writing, applied to the

Hon. Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant

judges of the district court of the district of Co-

lumbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act

of Congress, for the relief of insolvent debtors

within the district aforesaid, and has stated

therein that he is in actual confinement in the

jail bounds of Alexandria county, at the suit of

William H. Lyles, and being unable to dis-

charge the said claim with others against him,

has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors,

all his property, real, personal or mixed.

Notice is therefore given, to the creditors of

the said William Wiggins, that on SATURDAY

the 18th instant, between the hours of nine

and twelve o'clock in the forenoon of the same

day, at the court-house in Alexandria, the oath

of an insolvent debtor will be administered to

the said William Wiggins, and a trustee ap-

pointed agreeably to the said act of Congress,

unless cause be then and there shown to the

contrary.

By order of the honorable Nicholas Fitz-

hugh, assistant judge of the district court of

the district of Columbia, this 13th day of Oc-

tober, 1806.

G. DENEALE, c. c.

October 12.

Wanted to Hire,

In a small family in the country about sixty or seventy miles from this town, a decent Woman who understands the management of the concerns of such a family with some good servants. To one well recommended liberal wages will be given.

Apply to the Printer.

October 14.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WANTS FOR SALE,

IN ADDITION TO HIS FORMER STOCK,

Prime Pork in barrels

Smithfield Bacon, Hams, Shoulders & Middling

A quantity of excellent smoked Salmon

300 lbs. of nice Rhode Island Cheese

50 bushels Rhode Island Potatoes

Mackerel in barrels

A quantity of large keeping Apples, for family

use, by the bushel or barrel, and

First quality Cinnamon, Cloves, & Tobacco.

ABEL WILLIS.

October 12.

NOTICE.

ON FRIDAY, the 24th instant, will be

sold, at the dwelling house of Mrs. Eliza

Wilson, a number of valuable Slaves; a variety

of Household and Kitchen Furniture, and

a small collection of Books, belonging to the

estate of the late James Wilson.

On the slaves a credit of four months will

be allowed, and on purchases of furniture or

books to the amount of fifty dollars or more, a

credit of sixty days will be given.

R. I. T. for, Adm'r.

Eliza Wilson, Adm'r.

October 11.

THE STORE on Fairfax-street, formerly

occupied by James Wilson, deceased, will be

rented for one or more years, with or

without the dwelling house, as may be most

convenient to the person disposed to rent it.

Apply to the Printer.

PUBLIC SALE.

Pursuant to the order of the Honorable Ma-

jor Nicholas Fitzhugh, will be sold at vendue, on

the 6th day of November next, by Philip

G. Marsteller, vendue-master,

A variety of Dry Goods,

[All the Stock in Trade of Wm. Oxley]

CONSISTING OF

FINE and coarse cloths; cassimeres; &c.

blackets; mens and womens worsted

stockings; mens and womens cotton stock-

ings; dimities; muslins; a great variety of

stuffs; chintzes; calicoes; silks, &c. &c.

which were given up by William Oxley, an

insolvent debtor, for the benefit of his credi-

tors.

The above goods will be sold on a long cre-

dit for approved indorsed negotiable notes.

Terms will be made known previous to the

sale.

Thomas Swann, Trustee

for William Oxley, an insolvent debtor.

October 11.—(14)

dts

Notice is hereby given,

That I have been duly appointed Trustee of

the estate and effects of William Oxley, an in-

solvent debtor, and that all persons indebted

to the said William Oxley, are to make their

payments to me.

Thomas Swann.

October 14.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Daniel

McCarthy, Esq. to the subscriber, made

for the purpose of securing the payment of a

debt due from the said Daniel McCarthy to Ro-

bert T. Hoce & Co. of Alexandria, will be

exposed to public sale on the fifteenth day of

November next, to the highest bidder, for

ready money,

A Tract or Parcel of Land,

Situated in the county of Fairfax, on the wa-

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

In our paper of the 1st instant, we published from the Paris Argus, a number of observations designed, it is supposed, by the French cabinet, to shew the probability of a peace between Great Britain and France. Being favored yesterday with the London Morning Post of the 4th August, we copy the following article as a set-off to the former. How far the speculations of either party will be realized, a few days, we think, will now determine.

The London paper, after mentioning the departure of Lord Lauderdale for the continent, makes the following reflections:

Thus, the negotiations so long concealed under the veil of mystery, and carried on by the intervention of couriers, has at length assumed a decided character. Lord Lauderdale, who has by this time, no doubt, reached France, set out from London, after a cabinet council was held on the subject of the last dispatches received by our government, and is accompanied by Mr. Goddard, who arrived from Paris on Friday last, and who was formerly secretary to Lord Grenville.

What his lordship's powers are, we do not profess to be acquainted with, and what the success of his mission may be, it is impossible to anticipate. Report sends him without credentials, in which case little progress can have yet been made towards a pacification; and the total inconsistency of the ambitious views of the French government with any terms of peace, either fair, safe or honorable for this country, prevents us from being very sanguine with respect to the result of his mission. Yet the experiment is worth a trial; for, however firmly we may be ourselves persuaded of the justice of our cause, it is extremely desirable that the other nations of Europe should be as strongly impressed with the conviction that the calamities arising from a continuation of the war are solely to be attributed to the inordinate views and extravagant pretensions of the French government.

The wish, on the part of our government, to restore peace to this country, and to the world, is incontestably laudable. But whatever may be the value of that desirable blessing, we trust they will not be disposed to purchase it at the price of our future security—at the risk of the only remaining hope of the independence of civilized nations. Britain is at this moment engaged in a contest, on the issue of which the salvation of the world from bondage depends. The object is too noble to be thus abandoned; the desertion of it too base to be gratuitously resorted to. Our ministers are ready to negotiate, but we give them the credit of being determined not to recede one iota from the point of honor, nor to compromise the best interests of the country, and the firmest security of the world beside.

The French journals have frequently stated, and with every appearance of official publication, that the treaty of Amiens was to be the basis of any peace that would be accorded to us by France. But can the treaty of Amiens satisfy our government, or will it be sufficient for the nation? Will any man who reprobated that treaty, and applauded the just and generous principles of the present war, be satisfied with any peace concluded upon such a basis? Are we to sanction all the revolutionary changes, as well as the territorial acquisitions of France in their fullest extent, and at the same time to sneak pitifully away from our own conquests in order to retire within the limits prescribed to us by the treaty of Amiens, according to the French construction of its terms? The idea is monstrous and not to be tolerated. The power of France has undoubtedly been greatly augmented, but the power of England too has had accessions, not only in point of territory, and the consequences of unexampled victories, but from the effectual development of its vast financial and formidable military resources.

Peace is unquestionably an object of the greatest moment to a commercial community; but that cannot be considered a state of peace that would deprive commerce of its essence, freedom of intercourse. After the treaty of Amiens, France excluded our manufactures from her ports; she even went so far as to seize and confiscate them when found in an independent territory (Switzerland) near her frontiers. What has since happened to make the French government alter its interpretation of the stipulations of that treaty, or to adopt a different conduct as founded upon it? France has now the command of every port from the Texel to the Adriatic, and under the

influence of her former policy, will not fail to exclude our commerce from every part of that immense line of coast, unless restrained by some specific stipulation. This is a subject well worth the attention of his majesty's ministers, whilst negotiating a peace; it is a subject that at present deeply interests the commercial part of the community.

It is natural for a wise government to take every favorable opportunity of accommodation, dating its differences with an adjoining state. The peace concluded between Russia and France appears to have afforded this opportunity in the present instance. There is reason to apprehend, however, that this, which seems to be the cause, is only the consequence, and that the pacification, on the part of Russia, has been accelerated by the circumstance of overtures having been antecedently made by our ministry to Bonaparte. If so, and that a peace should not ensue between this country and France; we shall have cause to lament our precipitancy. It is impossible for us on any other grounds to account for the time and terms of the treaty, to which the emperor of Russia has become a party.

But though the first overtures may have been made by our government, it does not follow that they are, or will be prepared to accede to terms, either discreditable to themselves, or inconsistent with the honor or interests of their country. It is one thing to shew a disposition to treat, and another to adjust the conditions of the treaty. They who have clear and distinct views of the matter in dispute, are most ready to enter into discussions for accommodation; because they have least need of preliminary consideration. If both parties entertain the same disposition, a speedy adjustment must be the consequence. We hope this may be the case; yet, from our knowledge of the principles of the French government, we are free to acknowledge that we are not sanguine in expecting that result from the negotiation.

It should never be forgotten, in the discussion of any terms of peace, that this country stands at present on higher ground than ever. She has fleets victorious and invincible; she has an immense armed population, animated by the most exalted sentiments for her internal defence; and she has a numerous and a gallant army to be applied to offensive operations. France must feel now that she can never expect to make any impression on this country by invasion; and we ought to feel that we may be formidable to France, by having our whole army disposable in the event of a favorable occasion for employing it in offensive war. Whilst in such a relative situation we ought not to receive the law from France. A fair, a just and honorable peace is all that ought to be desired by either party, and certainly the only one that can be durable. It would answer no good purpose to patch up a precarious treaty, which might be liable to be broken as soon as ratified. In such a case, we should have to encounter all the expense of war establishment, without any one of the advantages of peace, and perhaps be compelled to renew hostilities under very unfavorable circumstances.

The peculiarities of the constitution of this country, and the habits and manners of its inhabitants, render it difficult to raise & keep up a large army. When we possess a numerous and a good one, we should not lightly be induced to reduce it, and trust to future measures to reproduce one on a future emergency. Nothing less than the prospect of a solid and durable peace should tempt us to forego the advantage we possess in this respect. We cannot easily forget the multiplicity and succession of measures that were found necessary, though some of them proved insufficient for the purpose. It would be absurd, therefore, to make any peace, but one likely to be lasting, at a time when we are in a condition to carry on the war with vigor, when we have succeeded in forming so powerful a military establishment. Bonaparte may boast of his moderation in relinquishing his conquests in Germany, and make a merit of that in his negotiations with us; he may demand, in the shape of equivalents, the recognition of his late arrangements, and the cession of our conquests; he may offer us Malta and Hanover, and the spirit of the treaty of Amiens; but are we so lowered as to subscribe to all this? Are we prepared to lend our sanction to his projected Germanic constitution, at a moment when even Austria and Prussia are protesting against his unprincipled encroachments on the independence of the Germanic body? Yet all this we must do, if we make peace with him in this instance, and still more by becoming the voluntary instruments of our own dishonor and undoing, by an acquiescence in pretensions incon-

sistent with our just rights, and the independence of Europe.

What have we to fear from the continuance of the war? Was the nation ever so unanimous on any great occasion, as in support of it? Though heading under the weight of taxes for the prosecution of this most popular war, not a single individual has been heard to murmur at his burthen. Is this a time then for patching up a peace?—Would it not be more consistent with the dignity of the nation, and the spirited feelings of its inhabitants, to undertake some enterprise that would reflect honor and renown upon our character and arms, and put us in possession of an equivalent for the territories of our allies, wrested from them in consequence of their confederacy with us?—The French emperor has often ostentatiously boasted of conquering peace on the old continent; we may easily acquire peace and extensive equivalents in the new world. Our whole army is disposable, for we still adopt the sentiments of the secretary of state, and ought to be employed in some service worthy of its exertions.—The sea is open to us whilst our enemies are shut up by our fleets in their own ports, and if ever they should attempt to carry their long meditated project of invasion into execution, the simple discomfiture of that would do more for the re-establishment of the independence of Europe, than the late disastrous campaign did for its destruction. We have every thing therefore to hope from the war, and every thing to fear from a peace, on terms such as we might now obtain. Whilst we continue the contest Europe will still have a rallying point, whenever the nations of the continent, still unsubdued, may be disposed to resist the ambitious projects of the French government.—Peace, on the contrary would allow Bonaparte to consolidate his new arrangements, which never can be secure or stable whilst there is yet a possibility of emancipation. From all these considerations we are not very sanguine in our expectations from the negotiation, which has now assumed a more regular form than that in which it has hitherto been conducted. In a future number we proposed to return to this subject, and shew that if our military means be such as to warrant just expectations of success in the active prosecution of the war, our financial resources afford similar grounds of satisfaction and confidence.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14.

IMPORTANT.

We have seen a letter from a respectable house in New York, to another in this city dated on Saturday last past 12 o'clock, mentioning that Lord Lauderdale had returned to London without effecting the object of his mission. The writer says I have had no time to add more. From the appearance of the haste in which the letter was written, together with the respectable channel through which it comes, little doubt can be entertained of the truth.

[Coffee House Books.]

Translated from papers received at the Coffee house by the brig Henry, Allen, from Bordeaux.

PARIS, August 12.
Every difficulty in Germany is removed; Austria has acknowledged the confederation of the Rhine.

Prussia has acknowledged the same. The king of Prussia has named Mr. Humboldt minister plenipotentiary at Naples, and has also appointed ambassadors to the king of Holland, and the grand duke of Cleves.

The emperor of Austria (no more the emperor of Germany) has acknowledged the new king of the two Sicilies.

Orders are given for all the armies in Germany to return to France, and the great fetes will take place the latter end of September.

The affairs on the continent are now so arranged that it now may be calculated on a lasting peace.

The ratifications of the treaty of peace with Russia, will be exchanged at St. Petersburg the 15th of this month, August, and every thing announces emperor Alexander has the sincerest desire to contribute to the peace of the whole world.

In England the people wish for peace; Mr. Fox and a great part of the cabinet, in which they count Mr. Erskine, Lord Petty, Lord Howich, Lord Moira, and Mr. Sheridan. The negotiations have been on foot since the month of March; and were arrived on the point of maturity, and even near being signed, as has been reported. But the malady of Mr. Fox, and his ab-

sence from the council, has rendered all uncertain, and has plunged all the great interests into a diplomatic debate; Mr. Fox has a complication of complaints—the last news from London inform he had undergone several operations that secure his existence; but that will oblige him for some time to take repose.

RATISBON, August 2.

The following note was yesterday sent to the diet:

"The ministers and envoys undersigned, delegated to the general diet of the empire, have received orders from their high employers to communicate to your excellencies the following declaration:

"The events of the three last wars which have disturbed the peace of Germany almost without interruption, and the political changes which have thence resulted, have strongly proved this sad truth, that the bond which formerly united the different states of the Germanic corps, could not secure this end, or rather that it is already really dissolved. This truth has long been felt by every German; and however painful the experience of several years has been it has not only shewed the weakness of the constitution, respectable in its origin, but becomes defective from the want of stability, attached to all human institutions. It is to this only that the schism in the empire, of 1795, can be attributed, and which in its consequences caused a separation of interests between the northern and southern states. From that time, all ideas of country and common interest have disappeared; the expressions, war of the empire, peace of the empire, have become indeed quite meaningless; we seek in vain Germany amidst the Germanic body. The princes in the vicinity of France denied all protection, and exposed to all the evils of a war of which they could not by their own power foresee the end, in the means furnished by the constitution, were forced to withdraw themselves from the confederation by a separate peace.

"The treaty of Lunéville and the recess of the empire in 1803, were apparently sufficient to renew the strength of the Germanic constitution, seeing that the feeble parts of the system were banished by it, and its fundamental principles confirmed. But the events which have occurred within the last ten months, under the eye of all the empire, have destroyed every hope which they had, and irresistibly provided anew, that the constitution which had until now existed, could no longer stand. Determined by these important considerations, the sovereigns and princes of the south and west of Germany have judged it proper to conclude a new confederation, which is adapted to their actual situation. In renouncing, by their present declaration, their union with the Germanic body, they only follow the system established by anterior events, and also by the declaration of the most powerful states of the empire. They would willingly have preserved the shadow of the constitution which has ceased to exist, but they thought it more conformable to their dignity, and to the purity of their views to make a frank and open declaration of their resolution, and of the motives which actuate them.—They would have flattered themselves in vain to have attained their desired end, if they were not assured of the most powerful protection, which the same monarch, whose views has always agreed with the true interests of Germany, has engaged to them.

So powerful a guarantee is soothing in a double view. It gives the assurance that his majesty the emperor of the French for his own glory, as well as for the interests of his empire, will have at heart the maintenance of the new order of things established in Germany and confirmation of its internal & external tranquility. That which evidently proves that this precious tranquility is the principle end of the confederation of the Rhine, is, that the con-lesced states of the sovereigns in whose name the present declaration is made, acceded to it according to their own proposition to be admitted into it.

In acquitting ourselves of the orders which we have received, we have the honor to be with esteem and devotion, of your excellencies &c.

(Signed)

Baron de Rhuerg, for Bavaria.

Baron de Seckendorf, for Wirtemberg.

Baron de Albin, for the Arch-

chancellor.

Baron Albert for Baden.

Baron de Thumheim, for Hesse.

Baron de Schmitz, for Gwaldburg.

for Hohenzollern.

Bishop de Wolf, Salza Harburg.

Bishop de Mollenburg, for d'Ysa-

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Extract from the log book of the brig Henry,
politely handed us by captain Allen.
Sailed from Bordeaux August 18, and
spoke in the river coming out, the brig
Shipwreck, 10d, 32 days from Boston.
August 23, in lat. 45 41, long. 5 10,
spoke the ship Frances Ann, from Bor-
deaux, bound to New York, 4 days out.
August 28, in lat. 44 34, long. 9 46, ex-
perienced a very heavy gale of wind at
south. At 3 A. M. lost one boat. August
30, in lat. 42 46, long. 11 3, saw three line
of battle ships. At 8 A. M. was boarded
from an English 74, and treated politely—
the boarding officer informed captain Allen
when the line commenced their fleet con-
sisted of seven sail of the line; but were
separated in the gale. About two hours
after being boarded, fell in with the deck,
mast and sails of some vessel; the mast
painted yellow, with black hoops, supposed
to be lost in the late gale. September 3,
in lat. 36 35, long. 17 54, spoke brig Ly-
dia, from Marblehead bound to Leghorn;
the day before had one man pressed by an
English frigate. September 26, in lat. 22
14, long. 59, spoke the ship Sally, from
the Red Sea bound to Baltimore, 206
days out. October 2, in lat. 29 54, long.
71 30, spoke the schooner Religion, from
Savannah bound to St. Croix, 8 days out.
Same day spoke a schooner from Newbern
N. C. bound to Jamaica, 9 days out. Oc-
tober 4, in lat. 31 42, long. 72, saw a small
sloop, bottom up, apparently had been at
sea some time, could not discover any
name; she appeared to be about 70 or 80
tons. Same day spoke the schooner Fair
Play, from Alexandria bound to Barba-
does, 4 days out.
Arrived yesterday schooner Enterprize,
Briggs, 21 days from Curacao. Left
there the 23d ult. schooner Safeguard, Ro-
bison, New York in 3 days; Whiteley,
Elbridge, Philadelphia 2 days; brig Ama-
zon, New York, uncertain; schooner Vi-
gilant, New York do, the same day they
sailed were detained by the tender of the
frigate Alexander and kept 4 days, then
dismissed. On the 25th the tender de-
tained the schooner Mars, Saow, which sailed
from Curacao the 24th, and dismissed her
at the same time with the Enterprize in the
neighborhood of Bonair. Two hours after
being dismissed the Mars was upset by a
sudden squall off the land, and filled im-
mediately, so that they could save nothing but
the boat and foretop sail, scuttled the quar-
ter and got out 4 bags of coffee, marked
V. The Enterprize was within a hun-
dred yards of her, but felt none of the gale;
she immediately took off her people, while
they were in possession of the tender. She
also detained the schooner Argus, from
New York for Curacao, 43 days out with
a valuable cargo, did not dismiss her at the
time they were. October 3, lat. 21, long.
68, spoke barque Amelia, from city Saint
Domago for Baltimore, all well, put on
board 3 of the Mars crew. 7th, lat. 26,
long. 72, spoke brig Polly, Richmond, 15
days from Boston for New Orleans.
Captain Briggs reports that he was at
Aruba 6 weeks ago, that Miranda was in
possession of that island, and that he sold
part of his cargo to the British vessels
under the direction of Miranda; the Bri-
tish ships were as follows: Gallatea, of
36 guns; Baghante, of 28; Lilly sloop, 22;
brig Attentive 18; Express 18; 2 schre-
muntly armed and the Leander of 24;—
with several schooners as transports, the
troops about six hundred in number. Cap-
t. B. dined with the gen. who informed him
the reason of his falling out with Louis,
(former captain of the Leander) was when
the Spanish brigs attacked the Leander;
she best them off with ease, they then
bore down upon the two schooners, which
had fallen off to the leeward, and on
shore, the General requested Louis to
pursue, but he would not, by which
means the schooners were captured; he
also informed captain B. that he was not
beat off Coro; he left it for Aruba, until
the troops (5000 in number,) should ar-
rive, expected from Barbadoes and Ja-
maica attended by a 64 gun ship.—The
General had no doubt of succeeding, and
had with him several Spaniards from the
Main. Captain B. says that he conversed
with several of the Spaniards and their
opinion was that they must succeed.—
Miranda had had frequent communica-
tions with the priests and dignified cler-
gy.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15.
The BOARD OF HEALTH have ordered,
That the examination of vessels at the quaran-
tine ground, shall cease from and after this
day.
Extract of a letter dated Wilmington, (Del.)
December 9, 1806.
“Our election for representatives to Con-
gress and State Legislators was held on the
7th instant, and I have the pleasure to inform
you, that Mr. James M. Bloom is re-elected
without opposition, and that our legislature is
decidedly federal.”
A Greenock paper of August 1st, after enu-
merating the number of banks in the United
States, Bills in circulation, &c. adds, “It is
a strange fact, that when America was not
nearly so far advanced as it is now, almost all
the merchants traded on their own capitals—
they purchased goods, paid for them, sold
them, and waited for the returns; but now it
is quite different. They purchase on credit,
and draw bills on those to whom they sell, and
are continually obliged to obtain discounts;—
or, in other words, to borrow money, till the
regular time of payment comes round; they
may, therefore, be said to be trading with the
capital of money lenders, who afford them dis-
count.”
The following beautiful portrait, from a mo-
ral limner, is painted from the life, and in co-
lors which glow with brightness, and will last
for ages.
“The temper of a Christian is not a temper
of sordid sensuality, or lazy apathy, or dog-
matizing pride, or disappointed ambition.—
More truly independent of worldly estimation,
than philosophy, with all her boasts, it forms
a perfect contrast to Epicurean selfishness, to
stoical pride, and to Cynical brutality. It is
a temper compounded of firmness and com-
placency, and peace and love; and manifest-
ing itself in acts of kindness and of courtesy;
a kindness, not pretended, but genuine; a
courtesy not false and superficial, but cordial
and sincere. In the hour of popularity, it is
not intoxicated or insolent, in the hour of un-
popularity, it is not desponding or morose;
unshaken in constancy, unwearied in benevo-
lence, firm without roughness, and assiduous
without servility.”
Another Revolutionary Emperor, and Federal
Prince.
In the beginning of July the Prefect of the
Police at Paris discovered and captured a gang
of coiners, forgers, robbers and assassins to
the number of 45. On the 12th they were
carried before the criminal tribunal of the de-
partment of the Seine, which was crowded
with people curious to see these culprits, who
had long been the terror of the country.—
Francois Lavarde, the Chief of the gang, be-
ing asked by the president, Bernard, whether
he knew his fellow prisoners? “How should
I not know them,” replied Lavarde, “when I
am their Emperor, and they are my Federal
Kings and Grand Dukes, my principal allies
of the Federation of the Seine?”—This an-
swer occasioned a general and loud laugh. An
order from the President instantly commanded
the audience to withdraw.
GENERAL MIRANDA.
In order that an idea may be formed of
the opposition which general Miranda is
likely to meet, in his attack on the Spanish
provinces of South America, the following
statement of the forces there, extracted
from a work recently published in France,
by M. D. Pons, a French commercial
agent, who travelled through those pro-
vinces in the years 1801-2-3 and 4, and en-
tered on the most comprehensive and ac-
curate investigation of all that related to
them, by order of the French government,
may prove acceptable to the readers:
The force in the Caracas consists of one
company of grenadiers 71 men
Eleven companies of fus-
leers each 77
Total 918
Artillery.
One company 100
Two ditto of white militia 200
Four ditto of men of color 400
Two ditto of blacks 200
Total 900
Militia.
One battalion of whites, nine
companies 810
Two ditto of white militia 200
Four ditto men of color 400
Two ditto of blacks 200
Total 1610
Militia.
One battalion of whites, nine
companies 810
One squadron of whites 100
One battalion of men of color 720
Total 1630
Valence Militia.
One battalion of whites 810
Two ditto of men of color 720
Total 1530

Valleys of Aragon Militia.
One battalion of whites 810
One ditto of men of color 720
Total 1530
Sans Carlos Militia.
One company of cavalry 50
Total of the force in the
Caracas 8168
IN CUMAN.
Troops of the line.
Three companies 320
Artillery.
One company of artillery 100
Two ditto of white militia 200
One and a half ditto of men
of color 150
Total 670
Militia.
Twelve companies of whites 1080
Two of cavalry do. 990
One and a half of cavalry 75
Total 2145
Total in Cumana 2815
MARACIBA.
Troops of the line.
Four companies 308
Artillery.
One company of men of color 100
Militia.
Five companies of whites 450
Four do. of men of color 360
Total in Maraciba 1218
GUAYANA.
Troops of the line.
Three companies 150
Artillery.
One company of artillery 100
Militia.
Four companies of whites 360
One company of artillery 150
Four companies of infantry,
men of color 560
Total in Guiana 1320
ISLAND OF MARGUERITA.
Troops of the line.
One company 77
Artillery.
Four companies of men of
color 400
Militia.
Four companies of whites 560
One do. of cavalry 50
Four do. of men of color 300
Total in Marguerita 1187
Grand total, Men 14,708
Mr. JEFFERSON vs. DUANE.
The President of the United States, on
the 4th March, 1801, said,
“Let us unite with one heart and one
mind; let us restore HARMONY and AFFEC-
TION to social intercourse.”
“Every difference of opinion is not a
difference of principle. We have called
by different names brethren of the same
principle. We are ALL Republicans—We
are ALL Federalists.”
In 1806, colonel Duane, who professes
to be a disciple of, and believer in, Mr.
Jefferson, says,
“Do we not daily see men, who in '99,
were at daggers' drawing, and who be-
stowed on each other the bitterest reproach-
es, uniting in harmony on political princi-
ples (i. e. complying with Mr. Jefferson's
request). Can we see these things with-
out an abhorrence for such unprincipled
politicians.” How beautiful is con-
sistency. (Boston Centinel.)
The Society of Arts in London adjudg-
ed in June last a premium of fifteen gu-
neas to a Mrs. Morrice, for a method of
cleansing silk, woollen, and cotton goods,
without damage to the texture or color,
which is thus performed:
Grate raw potatoes to a fine pulp in clean
water, and pass the liquid matter through
a coarse sieve into another vessel of water;
let the mixture stand till the fine white par-
ticles of the potatoes are precipitated, then
pour the mucilaginous liquor from the fe-
lucel, and preserve the liquor for use. The
article to be cleaned should then be laid
upon a linen cloth upon a table; and hav-
ing provided a clean sponge, dip the sponge
in the potatoe liquor, and apply it to the
article to be cleaned till the dirt is perfectly
separated, then wash it in clean water se-
veral times. Two middlesized potatoes
will be sufficient for a pint of water.
The white fecula will answer the purpose
of tapioca, and make a useful nourishing
food with soup and milk, to serve to make
starch and hair powder. The coarse pulp,
which does not pass the sieve, is of great
use in cleaning worsted curtains, tapestry,
carpets, or other coarse goods.
The mucilaginous liquor will clean all
sorts of silk, cotton or woollen goods, with-
out hurting or spoiling the color; it is also
useful in cleaning old paintings, or furni-
ture that is soiled. Dirty painted wain-
scots may be cleaned by wetting a sponge
in the liquor, then dipping it in a little fine
clean sand, and afterwards rubbing the
wainscot with it.

From the Connecticut Gazette.
The following original effusions on a Seg-
gar, by a youth of 16, with a coun-
ter part on Snuff, by a youth of the same
age—both members of Bacon Academy,
Colchester—are not unworthy to be
numbered with the elder smoothly flow-
ing streams of Helicon.
THE SEGAR.
YE Muses! hear,
Your votry's pray'r,
Descend and aid my humble strain:
Leave now the fount,
The tor'ring mount,
The shady grove and grassy plain:
Where flow'rs of morn,
The fields adorn,
And shed their sweet perfumes in air:
Where purling streams
Emit the gleams
Of morning, rising from afar,
O, leave the shade,
The verdant glade,
To aid your votry's strain appear!
Let magic fire,
The song inspire,
And sweetly charm the listening ear.
I choose a theme,
Which well may claim
The muses' kind and fostering care;
Let others raise
The hero's praise,
Thy charms, I sing, O, sweet SEGAR!
The flowing bowl
Inspires the soul
To lust, to rage, and horrid war!
But friendly peace,
Thy fumes increase,
And social converse, sweet SEGAR!
In silent shade,
When earth is hid,
And lovely evening mounts her car:
While zephyrs tread,
The lonely mead,
O, how I love the sweet SEGAR!
While warriors rage,
And from his cage,
Let out the bloody fiend of war;
And pant for fame,
And idle name,
I, peaceful, ask a sweet SEGAR!
When bleak winds howl,
And tempests growl,
And snow and hail congeal the air:
Beside the fire,
Then I admire,
A social friend, a sweet SEGAR!
When fumes arise
Before my eyes,
All cares and pain, they waft afar;
Then is the time,
For joy and rhyme,
And social bliss, my sweet SEGAR!
If cares oppress,
If love distress,
And fortune's frowns my pleasures mar,
If life decay,
Joys fleet away,
I ask a friend, a sweet SEGAR!
—SNUFF.
O, Muse! whom ***** has enjoy'd,
Thy generous aid has been employ'd;
On his Segars enough:
Now leave thy favor'd poet's bower,
And grant me one poetic hour,
To sing the praise of SNUFF!
If e'er, perchance, the simpering cit,
Has wasted all his store of wit,
What then shall help him out?
His hand quick to his pocket goes,
He holds the rappee to his nose,
And hands the box about.
Ask but the dame, whose sombre nose
Sheds crumbling essence as she goes,
What makes her lips so rough?
She'll tell, at once, the grateful truth,
That she has sneez'd away her youth,
In all the joys of SNUFF.
The powder'd bean is quite in fear
His brilliant ring will not appear,
And be admir'd enough;
He soon can bring it into sight,
If he will fix his fingers right,
And take a pinch of SNUFF.
Some may segars and pipes befriend,
But soon their short liv'd pleasures end,
And vanish in a puff.
All other trades must ere long fail,
But ages yet unborn shall hail
The man who first made SNUFF.
I have just received
A few Boxes first quality HA-
VANA SEGARS.
PETER WISE, jun.
October 8, 822 W

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE stockholders in the Alexandria theatre having purchased in the same, to prevent its being re-entered on, for the payment of ground rent, and having agreed to advance the sum of 18 dollars on each share, for the purpose of discharging the incumbrance, give this notice, that the following shares will become forfeited, unless the sum of 18 dollars be paid on the same, on or before the 15th October next, to wit, Margaret West 2 shares, Adam Doughlass one share, Stephen Cooke one share, Bernard Ghequier one share, and Clotworthy Stephenson one share, and the subscriber is authorized to rent the said theatre to any person applying, either by the night, month or year.

GUY ATKINSON,
Agent for the stockholders.

September 2 2aw15thO

A STORE TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the STORE he now occupies in King-street, two doors below Mr. Sherron's. The stand, for retailing either wet or dry goods, is equal to almost any other in town—and it would be a most eligible situation for a Mechanic in any branch of business.—Possession will be given the first of October.

James Douglass.

August 22.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

THE HOUSE situated at the corner of Prince and Fairfax streets. It is a good stand for business—Also, the FRAME HOUSE adjoining the above, fronting on Fairfax street.

Mary Harper.

September 23.

FOR SALE,

Kanhaway Land, of the first quality;

ONE thousand acres, lying on Duck creek, which is a branch of Elk river into which empties, about 40 miles above the confluence of Elk with the great Kanhaway.

It is a parallelogram—finely watered—Duck creek permeating every side.

In a letter from Mr. Triplett, the surveyor, I am told that 700 acres are bottom, as rich as he ever surveyed, and that the high ground is fertile. Mr. B. Reiter also informs me that he has seen persons who have been on the land, and who speak of it in the highest terms.

It lies about 25 miles N. E. of Kanhaway court-house; in a healthy country, eligible situation, and offers to the industrious every comfort that can flow from judicious tillage and extensive grazing.

Five Dollars per acre are expected for this tract—one third in hand, and the remainder in two annual instalments; or property in Alexandria, Fairfax or Loudoun will be received in exchange.

THOMAS DAVIS.

Alexandria, June 7th.

Cut Nail Manufactory.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends

and the Public at large,

THAT he has lately established a NAIL MANUFACTORY, on Union-street, where he always keeps a constant supply of NAILS, BRADS, and SPRIGS of every description, by wholesale or retail.

Country merchants and others may be supplied on as good terms as at Philadelphia or Baltimore. Orders will be daily attended to, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

HORACE FIELD.

July 22.

N. B. One or two Journeymen Wrought Nailers, will meet with encouragement by applying at said factory.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, on Sunday night last, a negro man, named STEPHEN, who calls himself Stephen Turlon; about 35 years of age, and about 5 feet 6 inches high, strong made, broad face, high cheeks and coarse bony features—he was formerly used to work in a vessel as a cook, which he understands tolerable well, also washing and house work, which he has been accustomed to occasionally. Took with him a half worn brown broad cloth coat, a dark striped mole-skin jacket, a pair corduroy pantaloons nearly white, and a pair nankeen ditto, some white linen shirts, and an ozaburg shirt and pair of trousers, also a black fur hat, and is supposed to have other cloaths not particularly known. He is a remarkable artful fellow and will likely change his name and cloaths, and also may have got a pass.—Masters of vessels and all other persons are warned not to harbor or employ said fellow in any manner whatever.

Whoever apprehends said fellow and secures him in any goal within the state of Maryland or District of Columbia, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of Twenty Dollars, if within 25 miles from home, if above that distance and within the state aforesaid, Twenty five Dollars, and if out of the state or District aforesaid, or within the city of Baltimore, the above reward and all reasonable charges if brought home.

Thomas P. Wilson.

Montgomery Court-House, Md.

Lyland, 6th August, 1806.

JAMES R. RIDDLE,

Has received per the ship LEONIDAS, from L.

A variety of WOOLENS;

Consisting of
Kendal Cottons,
Kersey's,
Halfthicks,
Plains,
Rose & striped Blank-
ets,
Rugs, &c. &c.

Soft shelled Almonds.

A few casks just received, and for sale by

JOHN G. LADD.

October 10.

LANDING,

From the ship Pocahuntas, Capt. Howland, and schooner Sally, Capt. Cleveland, from Boston—and for sale by

Lawson and Fowle,

30 hogsheads retailing sugar
70 barrels New-England rum
6 ditto whale
2 hds. spermaceeti
1 butt linseed
20 chests young hyson
2 do. shulan, souchong
12 bales Beerboon-gurrahs
50 boxes cod fish
10 quintals Isle Shoal dumb do. for family use
80 kegs butter
15 do. pickled salmon
20 boxes soap
30 do. chocolate
160 tons plaster Paris

IN STORE,

10 puncheons 4th and 8th proof Jamaica rum.
2 pipes Holland Gin
Madeira Wine
Retailing molasses
10 chests imperial
10 do. young hyson
5 bales Beerboon Gurrahs
50 boxes dipt candles
50 do. chocolate
8 do. fig blue
50 half boxes brown soap
4 cages cotton and wool cards
7 casks 8d. 10d. and 20d. nails & brads
8 tons sheet lead
50 bolts heavy Ravens duck
Havana Segars
No. 1 &c.
A quantity of mens coarse and fine shoes

50 casks F and FF Bellona Gunpowder.

October 11.

JOHN G. LADD

Has for Sale,

Muscovado and loaf sugars, in hogsheads, tierces and barrels.
Jamaica and New-England rum, in do.
Molasses, of the best quality, in do.
French brandy and Holland gin, in pipes
Lisbon, Malaga, Sherry, and Ten. wines
Bordeaux claret, in boxes
Cider Vinegar, per cask
Beef and pork, per quantity
Spermaceeti oil; about 50 barrels herrings
Hard soap, of excellent quality, and tallow
and spermaceeti candles, in boxes
Glauber's salts, in casks
A variety of mens, womens and childrens shoes

A quantity of seal leather
20 bales India cottons, consisting of gurrahs, sannas, baffes, latices, &c. &c.
A few boxes China plates, mugs, tea and coffee sets
Ditto glass tumblers, assorted
150 bolts Russia duck
Cases of platillas, Britannias, and Irish knives

Ticklenburgs per bale
Sheetings, and Ravens Duck
2 bales Russia dipters
Imperial, hyson, young hyson, hyson skin, and souchong teas, in chests
Nutmegs, cloves, pepper, and cinnamon per quantity

Wool, cotton and playing cards
A parcel of cordage and tackle blocks
300 casks stone lime; chalk, per ton
7 by 9 window glass
A small quantity of woollen goods and hardware.

Also, Dearborne's truly just Patent Balance, of various sizes, from ounces to tons.

September 22.

Clover Lots and building Lots.

I WILL RENT for a term of years, or LEASE on ground rent for ever, a number of LOTS on Washington and Columbus streets—some of which are well taken with Clover.

J. H. HOOE.

N. B. I will also RENT for one or more years, a small HOUSE, with a good GARDEN, on Gibbon street.

July 28.

Cash, and the highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper,

GERMAN GOODS.

104 packages now landing from the ship Hero, capt. Cale, from Bremen, which will be sold on moderate terms, by

Robert Young.

October 3:

d6t-1aw6t

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, to the highest bidder, on the 31st day of this present month, for ready cash, at the court-house, in the town of Dumfries,

Three very likely, stout, active, young Negro Men.

In virtue of a deed in trust executed by Thomas Harrison, of Thomas, to the subscriber, for the payment of a sum of money therein mentioned.

Thomas Harrison.

Dumfries, October 1. (6)

2aw3w

Hardware.

PATON & BUTCHER'S,
Have received by the ship LEONIDAS Captain M'KINZEY, from LIVERPOOL, a complete assortment of

IRONMONGERY:

AMONGST WHICH ARE,

Crowley steel, No. 3, Millington, Ditto, of very superior quality
Tin Plate, in boxes
Shovels and Spades
Also, a few cases of Razors, 6 blades to one handle

Patent ditto
Penknives, and black tip and ivory handle
Knives and Forks, of very superior quality.

ALSO,

For sale, at the tan-yard of EZRA KINSEY and Co.

Two thousand Spanish Hides.

September 22. eod2vaw2m

VILLAINY!

ON the 18th (be it well remembered) of June last, Ben Dulany's house, in Charles county, was burnt down after my box of money, title papers and books were stolen out of the house, the thief or thieves knowing that I was in Marlborough and could not be back, they took advantage of my absence to perpetrate their horrid and infamous robbery. I will give ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD to any honest man, that will give me information of this diabolical act, that I may bring to condign punishment the villain or villains concerned in this plot.

Benjamin Dulany.

Alexandria, Oct. 6.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Fairfax county, in the state of Virginia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, letters of administration (durante minore estate of Ira Gunnell) on the personal estate of PRESLEY GUNNELL, late of the county last aforesaid deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 11th day of December next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate. Given under my hand, this 11th day of September, 1806.

JOHN HUNTER, Administrator durante minore estate of Ira Gunnell, executor of Presley Gunnell, deceased.

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the administrator.

September 11.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Lumadon, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, on or before the 11th day of December next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate. Given under our hands, this 11th day of September, 1806.

Margery Lumadon, Adm'x.

Charles Slade, Adm'r.

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the administrators.

September 11.

NEW ALMANACK,

FOR 1807.

COTTOM and STEWART,
Have just Published

An ALMANACK for 1807:

Containing, beside the Calendar Tables, THE time of holding U. States' Courts in the different states—Superior and Inferior Courts in Maryland, Virginia, and district of Columbia—Friends' Yearly Meetings—a complete list of the members of the Senate and House of Delegates of the state of Virginia, with a collection of useful and entertaining pieces chaste and moral.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA, ss.

July Term, 1806.

William G. Garland, Compt.

vs.

Thomas White, Josiah Faxon, Dwight Metcalf, & Joseph Baxter, jun. trading under the firm of Faxon, Metcalf and Co. Dfs.

THE defendant Thomas White, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Thomas White, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Thomas White, do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendants Faxon, Metcalf and Company, do not pay away, convey or secrete, the debts by them owing to or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Thomas White, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Teste.

G. Deneale, c. c.

September 13.

District of Columbia County of Alex-
andria, ss.

July Term, 1806.

Thomas Tunno, Robinson and

Hartshorne, and William

Taylor, complainants.

vs.

Robert T. Hooe, James H.

Hooe, and John Muncaster,

trading under the firm of

R. T. Hooe, & Co. and John

and Bennett Forbes, Alex-

ander Henderson, jun. and

John M'Iver, defendants.

THE defendants Alexander Henderson, jun. and John and Bennett Forbes, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendants Alexander Henderson, junior, and John and Bennett Forbes, are not inhabitants of this district, on motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of November term next, and answer the bill of the complainants; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in Alexandria for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front-door of the court house of said county.

A copy. Teste.

G. Deneale, cc.

September 26.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, COUNTY OF ALEX-
ANDRIA, ss.

July term, 1806.

WILLIAM COLSTON, Complainant,

vs.

AUGUSTINE GEORGE, MARTIN

GEORGE and JESSE HAMMOND,

Defendants.

THE defendants Augustine George, and Martin George, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendants Augustine George, and Martin George, are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants, Augustine George, and Martin George, do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter their appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant Jesse Hammond, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by him owing to or the estate and effects in his hands, belonging to the said absent defendants Augustine George, and Martin George, until the further order or decree of the court—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.

A copy.—Test.

G. Deneale, c. c.

September 4.

Just Published,

And for Sale by COTTOM & STEWART,

EPISTLES,

ODES,

AND

Other Poems.

By Thomas Moore, Esquire.

September 10.

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN.